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matters of Mexican internal administration, the safer will be the relations between the two countries for some time to come. Perhaps the Administration will see this in time to avoid further embitterments.

If it be said that there is one thing and one thing only that we must insist upon, while tactfully leaving Mexico alone as much as possible, namely, safety of American lives and property in Mexico, the answer is that we come to such an insistence pretty late in the day. But THE SUN does not believe that it is too late to take a simple, definite, firm stand on our one right, relinquishing the mistaken ideas of "serving Mexico" which have made Mexico hate us.

Pituitary Regulation.

The twenty-seventh verse of the sixth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew will lose its point if the scientists of the University of California continue as they are reported to have begun. A professor of biochemistry in the great school at Berkeley is said to have isolated the pituitary body, a substance produced in the anterior lobe of the pituitary body at the base of the brain.

The peculiar virtue of this pituitary is its control over corporeal growth. If it has indeed been "isolated," and if its properties are correctly understood, and if its operations can be controlled after isolation, remarkable results may be expected. Not only may we add cubits to our stature, but we may correspondingly regulate our weight, and where the muscular equipment is not laid on symmetrically we may correct the error of nature's prelude hand.

First basemen may grow long of arm and sprinters long in the leg. Football squads will be prodigiously beefy. Traffic policemen may develop a commanding altitude. House painters may work in teams of four or five graded heights. There will be no more need of stepladders in stores and libraries, for clerks can be fitted to the shelf stairs.

Even Democratic diplomats may begin to put on weight.

Hospital Surgeons.

In a recent number of the *Modern Hospital* Dr. S. S. GOLDWATER, whose observation as superintendent of a large hospital extends over many years, offers some valuable suggestions which may well be taken to heart by the public, which is likely to become the sufferer or beneficiary of the appointed staff. Dr. Goldwater insists that lay trustees are more impartial in the designation of medical appointees than medical men would be because they are less likely to be influenced by personal or professional relations with the candidates; on the other hand, it would be unwise for the lay trustee to depend entirely upon his judgment in technical matters. For this reason it has been found that safety lies in a joint committee. He especially emphasizes the advantage of making appointments provisional and the abolition of the former lifelong position.

It is a singular fact that the most capable business men do not usually obtain the services of the most capable medical men for their families. One need only to know whom our captains and industry employ in that most important capacity for themselves and their families to realize this truth. Tact, personal magnetism and not infrequently capacity for a good game of golf or cards appear to weigh more in this vital matter than experience in practice or research work. The head of a corporation who would not dream of appointing an admiralty or real estate lawyer to protect the legal interests of his institution does not hesitate to employ a professor of midwifery as his family physician to treat him for typhoid fever.

For this reason it is important that the personal predilection of the hospital trustee be counterbalanced by the professional predilection of the hospital surgeon in the conference committee.

The personnel of the medical staff is acutely discussed by Dr. Goldwater from the standpoint of practical observation. He wisely counsels against the appointment of a man who is so popular as to have several hospital appointments or whose large private clientele occupies too much time to enable him to be interested in research work or training of his assistant. We have seen this type of surgeon rush into the ward, ask the house staff "Anything new?" rapidly watch in hand go through the private ward. We have seen the wagon containing the dressings at one end of a long corridor indicating that the surgeon is visiting at that point, while at the other end of the corridor a patient's wound has been exposed in readiness for the visiting surgeon, whose time is too precious to await the removal of the dressings.

The full time pay surgeon has recently become popular. While he has ample time to devote to each case he is usually too young in practice to be as capable as the formerly popular type of visiting surgeon. For teaching purposes such a surgeon is to be preferred, but it is a great mistake on the part of the medical schools to depend entirely upon these otherwise excellent young men who have graduated from an internship to the place of an assistant and thence to the private practice, to complete the training of students. This is a point not discussed by Dr. Goldwater.

The fees of the surgeon present a problem that is not easily solved. Much time and wear and tear are expended upon ward patients without compensation, excepting the opportunities afforded in reputation and experience acquired. Success in surgery without attachment to a hospital is difficult to obtain, since laboratory work for diagnosis is its chief basis. The prevalent keen competition for unsalaried hospital physicians indicates that the latter are not sought for altruistically. We are surprised to learn that the trustees of the most important municipal hospital in New York city pay chiefs of their medical and surgical departments for a minimum of four hours daily service. Doubtless better service may be got by this method.

On the subject of hospital monopolies common experience teaches that not only does the appointment of a surgeon who is connected with a large number of hospitals physically incapacitate him for doing the best work in any one of these but it debars many capable men from attaining high positions which they may merit. The latter handicap is now happily diminished by the European method of an age limit for hospital surgeons, now in force in our hospitals.

Since the former disinclination to enter a hospital for treatment has given way to the intelligent appreciation of the advantages frequently arising from such treatment, citizens need to be well informed on all questions pertaining to the management of the institutions to which they entrust their lives.

Resolutions.

There are several kinds of resolutions which require notice at this time. Resolutions which resolve part of the nature of analysis and clear up difficulties; these are rare. Resolutions which are kept are still rarer. Resolutions which merely resolve are the common kind. New Year's resolutions are proportionally divided among the three varieties.

It would contribute much to knowledge of the human mind and will if a census of resolutions could be taken. The resolutions which resolve are those which review the past, straighten out old and erroneous conclusions and in the clear light of retrospect reach new verdicts and frame new policies to guide the future. This sort of resolution presupposes mental maturing in the twelvemonth passed. If the mind has really developed it may still be immature and yet be able partly to correct a fault of direction. Each year will see a small rectification of the path and eventually we shall see a life advancing evenly along a straight course. That is the finest spectacle the world affords.

The resolutions which are kept and the resolutions which just resolve we have set apart for the year that the great numbers of men must perform be content with. The majority are unable to take the resolution which is actually a resolving of the past in the light of the present for the shaping of the future. Most of us have neither the self-trained minds to conduct such an analysis nor the understanding to read it when made. We must rely not on our intellects but on our wills. The poor, dumb soldiers among us in the battle of life cannot grasp strategy or tactics. They can only leap bravely into the breach and hold it at all costs. So, when we find our minds unequal to the task, we must exert our wills the more strongly. We draw the sword of determination and with cry of battle fling ourselves upon the foe.

We don't know what the real foe is, but we strike blindly at the thing visibly in front of us. Is it drink, some petty vice, selfishness, extravagance, cowardice? No matter. Up and at it! We highly resolve not to drink, not to indulge ourselves, to do unto others, to stop wasting, to set our teeth and be brave. And sometimes we keep our pledges. There are glorious moments when one or two or three among us take and hold against every assault Hill 27 or 34 or 415 in the field of the unending offensive. If it turns out afterward that the tactics should have been different we are unduly disheartened.

There is no defeat except that which comes from within. And that defeat can never be averted. It gnaws at the vitals of the most brilliant attack. But if it be absent the hardest pressed defense keeps a stout heart. The defeat within us comes only when we have starved our minds and hearts for the sake of some external objective. It comes when we give over thinking our own thoughts, or thinking at all, for the sake of something outside—money, social position, "success." Then we conquer many square miles and find we have not the wherewithal to hold them.

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Classifying the Amateurs.

As every student of sports knows, it is not difficult to draft a comprehensive and reasonable rule defining professionalism, but it is a matter of the utmost delicacy to apply it to individuals. That is the record of the lively discussion that has been in progress in the United States Golf Association since OLMSTED, SULLIVAN and TOWNSEND, of the Woodland Golf Club were barred from amateur tournaments under the association's control. The act of the executive committee in these cases has now been upheld by the association, which has also voted to adopt the proposed amendments under which course architects will be classed as professionals. This makes the attitude of the association more strict than it has been and will unquestionably provoke lively controversy among golfers.

In the final analysis the application of the rules must be left to the judgment of the authorities. In most cases their course will be clear; the evidence will be of a kind to admit of no doubt. But there will always be instances in golf as there are in other sports in which the question whether the individual under investigation has used his proficiency in the game to his advantage in violation of amateurism will be hard to answer. In such cases not only the written law but the personality of the menaced player will have an influence, if not with the judges, certainly in the number and vigor of his defenders.

The hardships flowing from insistence on a high standard and the uniform enforcement of a rigid rule of amateurism are apparent, and sometimes they overshadow for a moment the fundamental considerations involved. But it is beyond question that if amateur sport is to be clean it must be wholly clean, and that popularity or skill cannot be substituted for strict compliance with the regulations in the classification of golfers or the practitioners of any sport.

Has Colonel Hodge been commissioned to confer with the Russian investigators in the Bergen county theatre of war?

While Thomas W. CHURCHILL, former president of the City Board of Education, lashes the colleges because they pay more attention to white shirt fronts and Greek vases than to overalls and soup plates, a dentist reporting on the bad condition of school children's teeth says: "In New York city last year 67,000 children failed to be promoted because of defective teeth." Some of our best advertised colleges make no mention of the requirement for the academic degree, and the tests of the tank and the dentist's chair seem more practical than "cultural." The truth about education is hard to get to.

Allies deem Prussian rule over Germany—*Newspaper headline.*

"Prussian rule" decreed its own destruction. The Allies are the agents, not the initiators, of the decline and fall which is ultimately inevitable.

A Paterson, N. J., man has advertised for a housemaid, offering the highest wages and free use of the family automobile. In the present dearth of domestic servants it is not unnecessarily reckless to trust the household jewel in a devil wagon?

President MENDELSON of Amherst College has been trying to define "efficiency," and has at last decided that it means "usefulness for something." That may have been the case once, but at present efficiency means the addition of several acres of filing cabinets to the office equipment.

"Damn the law! I want the canal built!"—President ROOSEVELT to Colonel GEORGE W. GOETHALS.

And so the ditch was dug. Unfortunately damming the law will not provide stability along the course of the prism.

Students from Columbia, Yale and Harvard said that discussions of international problems had almost ceased at their institutions as a result of the Plattsburgh conference. The result was becoming manifest to think in terms of war to end problems.—*Testimony before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.*

Let us hope that discussion of the chances of the football teams did not suffer.

Naturally a Hotel Controversy.

From *Los Angeles Times*.

Grubb vs. House, 51 Wash. Dec. 113, was a suit for damages for eviction from a hotel.

THE PORKFIGHT.

"As I picture it to myself," said Mr. Trudge, "the impending battle with pork in Washington will bear some resemblance to the exciting encounters in the plaza de toros. Have you ever seen a bullfight?"

Mr. Budge said he had not.

"Well, I have seen one," Mr. Trudge began. "I will not rehearse it for you, but will tell you the points in which I think the porkfight is likely to resemble it."

"First there is a procession, a brilliant affair, and I judge that the public building will be thronged to a third of its capacity. The one who is in the arena will be the preliminary baiting of the animal. The picadors with their lances at rest will charge him on horseback, and the band will play a lively march. The crowd will be in the bleachers, and we should sit in the front row."

"When the first large prime piece of pork has been let into the arena there will be the preliminary baiting of the animal. The picadors with their lances at rest will charge him on horseback, and the band will play a lively march. The crowd will be in the bleachers, and we should sit in the front row."

"The fellows with banderillas, barbs decorated with paper frills, which they fix in the bull's neck," explained Mr. Trudge, "the banderilleros are the Congressmen who have nothing against pork in general but who feel that they were not sufficiently remembered in the bill. Theirs will be a purely businesslike assault rather than a purely political one."

Musie is for things that words cannot utter. Its expression follows certain laws of form which may be studied. But no knowledge of these laws enables one man to write true music, or another man to understand it.

ADAM'S FAMOUS SNACK.

Apple, Lemon or Quince, Maybe It Was All for the Best.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: As any attempt to find the precise location of the Garden of Eden must prove futile, so also any attempt to ascertain what was the fruit of the tree of knowledge is doomed to failure. The etrog (Citrus medica) is said by some writers to have been the forbidden fruit which Adam and Eve ate in the Garden of Eden. According to Biblical record, dwelling in the Garden of Eden with Adam, Eve was approached by the serpent and tempted to partake of the forbidden fruit, which she ate, and gave of it to her husband, who likewise ate it, then discovered their nakedness and made themselves aprons of fig leaves. When God called upon Adam to explain what he had done, Adam put the blame on Eve. Yet this story of the fall of man is never appealed to in the Old Testament, either as a historical event or as a support to the doctrine of original sin. There is no proof of a fall, either physical or moral; in fact, all evidence points to a rise from primitive imperfection to a higher state.

As Mr. Appleton Appleby has aptly explained, the forbidden fruit has borne many names, but in the end it is known as Citrus paradisi; in London as the shaddock (Citrus decumana); in Italy as Adam's apple, a variety of Citrus limetta; and in Paris as the sweet skinned orange, a variety of Citrus aurantium. Other authorities have asserted that the forbidden fruit was the quince (Cydonia japonica). So, which was which—Eve the lemon to eat it, or Adam the quince? ERH. H. VEX.

New York, January 13.

Babylonian Versions of the Fall Antedating Genesis.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: A Babylonian cylindrical seal which has been for many years in the department of Oriental antiquities in the British Museum shows the scene of the Temptation, a man and a woman seated on opposite sides of a small fruit bearing tree, the woman's head turned toward a serpent, which is in an upright position, resting on the tip of its tail, apparently before being coiled around the trunk of the tree. The fruit hangs from the lowest branch of the tree and in shape is not at all like an apple, being more elongated and suggesting rather a fig, or perhaps a small cluster of dates.

More than twenty years ago Professor Rosenow found a fragment, forming part of the third tablet in the Babylonian creation series, which specifically describes the fruit in question, the following being a translation of the inscribed lines:

In sin one with the other in compact joints. The command was established in the garden of the god.

The Anan (fruit) they ate, they broke in two. Its stalk they destroyed. The sweet juice which induces the body. Great is their sin. Themselves they exalted.

To Merodach, their Redeemer, he (the god) said: Appointed their fate.

"It is almost impossible," adds the translator, "to find a name for the fruit of the story of the Fall, while the last line at once brings Merodach before us as the one who would defeat the Tempter and restore the fallen."

Professor Rosenow does not explain what the Anan may be, but Professor Sayce, the distinguished Oxford Assyriologist, says: "Verdict of the Monographs," p. 194, that the word signifies "pine cone," and Merodach is one name of the Babylonian divinity Heli.

"Adam," it may be added, is the common Babylonian word for "man," and many other familiar terms, including "Satan" and "Verdick of the Mountains," p. 194, that the word signifies "pine cone," and Merodach is one name of the Babylonian divinity Heli.

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A NEGRO MIGRATION.

The Movement From the South Political as Well as Economic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Negroes are leaving the South by the thousands, more want to leave and more are going to leave. It is more than a wish to better their economic condition that is causing this departure of negroes from the South. It is more of a sort of quiet revolution against the oppression and repression to which Southern negroes have been subjected for many years. The spirit of revolution has manifested itself simply leaving the South. Of course the demand for labor in the North opened the door of opportunity, but the restiveness of the negro in the far Southern States was such that the point was reached where, for better or for worse, the desire to get away was taken strong hold.

The distance from the South to the North, the feeling of the feeling of unrest and discontent on the part of the Southern negro. His relegation to the status of a subject citizen, the denial to him of civic justice, has been a bitter pill to swallow in mere submission. The negro has been in the courts, the oppression of the illiterate and helpless negro by and through the processes in the petty courts, these and other minor persecutions have been a part in creating the determined movement to get out of the South and go where a negro can be a citizen and for the average man. Lynching has something to do with adding to the feeling that has brought about this exodus, but strange as it may seem the terror of lynching does not go so far in greasing him as the Southern negro as does the terror of the white man.

A negro minister who was recently in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and other Southern States is authority for the statement that leading negro ministers and many leading negroes indorse the movement to get away from the South; advancing their case as a matter of means protection under the law, the right of citizenship, better educational advantages for their children and freedom from the increasing wrongs of the South. This subject of the coming North of Southern negroes was discussed in a weekly meeting of negro ministers in New York city, and as a leading minister, who had been South, told of the wholesale departure of Southern negroes for the North, crying out to "let them come," there was a chorus of "Amen."

These people coming up from the South to the North are of the North and West will soon be voters, and their leadership in this section are keeping this in mind. Never before has there been such a united movement on the part of the negro ministers of the North in the matter of urging negro voters to qualify for voting. They want to be given the right to vote in the North by voting up here, it is the way the negro ministers in the North are stating their appeal.

As the negroes are leaving the cities and towns in the South to come to the North there is a movement of negroes in the South from the rural districts into the cities and towns to take the places of those who have left. This is a measure of the Southern negro, for it not only means some increase in wages, but also an advantage in schooling for negro children. Rural education for negroes in the South means a sixty day school, while in the towns and cities there are six and eight months of schooling; in some cases nine months. The departure of the negroes for the North, it will be seen, has made opportunities for the country negroes to take their places and to improve the labor of the country negroes who do not go to the city or town a bit more appreciated than before.

JOSEPH C. MANNING.

New York, January 13.

PEACE HATH ITS PERILS.

Strange Ideas of the One Sided Battle of Hartford.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The machine gun tester at the Colt's factory who sprinkled the city of Hartford with bullets in the wrong department. He ought to be testing blank cartridges loaded with smoke powder and fired from a hammerless gun in a sound proof cabinet.

It is almost incredible that such a fool stunt could be pulled off in a plant managed by grownups. Back on the farm we boys never used to get loose with the gun. We were without regard to the danger of stray bullets, and more than one woodchuck had a longer lease of life because he chanced to be outlined against the sky or was located where a bullet might ricochet and do harm.

Of course all this is irrelevant, if, as some well meaning persons might intimate, the event was staged by some of the Hartford insurance companies in the interests of advertising. J. H. N.

New Milford, Conn., January 13.

The Politician at Church.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The refusal of the President to keep his engagement and step over to the White House to St. John's Church at the celebration of its one hundredth anniversary has excited no end of talk in this town—just as if the President had never before changed his mind. If he has conscientiously scrupled against appearing in public within a few feet of Senator Lodge of course he enjoys a right to act accordingly. I understand that Colonel House is not in the least responsible for this.

From a source that I am not at liberty to disclose I learn that the President is now engaged in preparing a peace note to be addressed to Henry Cabot Lodge. It is going to be beautifully written. Mr. Tamm will see to it that it does not disturb the stock market, while Secretary Lansing is getting ready to explain as soon as the note is made public what it does not mean.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 13.

A Commuter's Pocketbook.

From the *Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

On mornings cold, like these, I glow With vim and aspiration. As on the eight fifteen I go To catch the commuter's train.

I never get a chance to look At papers or to smoke, for I'm delving through my pocketbook For that infernal leather.

Lurks hidden in the trash it holds All jumbled up together.

A recipe for julep and Some good scores of the leaders. A list of names to play your hand. And "Court Warden" Master Spreader.

A cancelled check, a broken pin. Some dabbled with with cotton. A note from "How to Win at Poker"—(but it's rotten).

A few old notes, a bid to dine. And "Spanish Conversation." Some news, a place to go to dine. A tract on "Man's Salvation."

Conductor gives my trainman's name. While I was hot and grumpy. Before I could get to the door. Until we reach the city.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 13.

WORK OF AMERICAN WOMEN IN A WAR BROKEN VILLAGE OF FRANCE.

The People of Vitrimont, a Town Being Rebuilt by a California Benefactor. Call Her Agent "Mademoiselle Chez-nous."

The story of the restoration of Vitrimont, France, by Mrs. William H. Crocker of California represents a rare form of American ambition to plant hope in the heart of a devastated land. The account, as herein related, comes from a reliable source with a request for the courtesy of anonymity.

After considering that there should be a contribution to the solace of a distressed people, Mrs. Crocker decided that she would give back to the citizens of the quaint Vitrimont their little town. "Just as they had it and loved it, and not the way we Americans think of it," she said.

Vitrimont is, or was, about two miles and a half from Lunelle on the eastern French front. As is the case with most of the villages of the Lorraine country, everything has been laid waste and only a melancholy carcass remains to mark the place where prosperity and peace were domiciled. The people, those who did not go to the war or to other hamlets on being deprived of their homes, are cared for in provisional shelters and in about ten houses which have been put up to accommodate them.

Having decided what she wanted to do for France, Mrs. Crocker requested Miss Daisy Polk to go to Herbert Hoover, head of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, for consultation. Miss Polk was in Europe, where she has been studying the war. With characteristic diplomatic sense and promptness Mr. Hoover at once established the proper lines of communication, and acting upon the advice of French Government circles a plan was evolved.

A Lorraine architect was employed to restore the entire village to its former aspect as exactly as possible; this with the exception of adding sanitary improvements and enlarging the air spaces between the houses and the animal shelters. After careful consideration on the part of those concerned the plan it was thought best not to give each person back the whole value of his or her house. It was decided to give 40 per cent. outright. The remaining 60 per cent. on a low rate of interest is loaned and to be repaid by the individual whose property is returned out of the interest. The plan is to be given by France when the war is over.

The former Vitrimont is described as a typically picturesque French village with only one street, which ends in the cemetery. Fortunately, it is stated, the little twelfth century church was spared. The plan is to be given by France when the war is over.

Some one on being asked to estimate how much it would cost to make the Vitrimont gift of restoration, set the approximate sum at \$100,000. The bright particular figure in this

WHERE IS DR. EMERSON?

He Might Profitably Give a Little Attention to Splitters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Allow me to add my protest to that of W. A. A. as published in Tuesday's Sun on the ever present splitting effect. I use the Brooklyn Bridge subway station and the stairs are daily in a disgraceful condition. Hold the offenders up to public shame and I dare say they will think twice before offending public decency.

Let us show their disgrace by looks or words at public expense, rather than by them.

Our Health Commissioner could get some information as to how to control this evil by visiting Boston, Providence, R. I., or other New England cities.

New York, January 13.

The Lords' Work.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Mr. James C. Grey errs when he says the inscription "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof" is on the Mansion House. This is not the case, as it is on the Royal Exchange, which is opposite the Bank of England.

It is interesting to note that the present Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, during the general election in December, 1910, which practically settled the destinies and fortunes of the House of Lords, said, when accusing the peers of too much power, that the inscription on the Royal Exchange should be changed to "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof."

That the Lords are supporting him these days goes to prove that Great Britain is determined to see the war through. RALPH P. SYMONS.

New York, January 13.

TRADE BRIEFS.

A law amending the workmen's compensation act has been passed by the Government of Peru to relieve special conditions that have arisen. Before this amendment was brought into effect it was possible for employers of native labor to pay their hands in food and land. Such laborers were not paid in money.

Rubber plantations are becoming more numerous in the Straits Settlements. The cultivation of other crops has suffered as a result.

In 1915 the United States supplied 55.4 per cent. of Venezuela's total imports. The goods shipped from this country were valued at \$2,400,000.

Oil has been tried with success as a fuel on the lake steamers in Venezuela. In 1915 extensive development of the oil lands of that country is being carried on.

Coarse cotton underwear makes good sales in Maracaibo, Venezuela.

Canonniers on the Pacific coast are considering the packing of grayfish with the equipment devoted to canning salmon. One firm expects to can 10,000 cases of grayfish this season.

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